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ABSTRACT

Through cooperative efforts of state and federal officials and with concerned California Indians, State program delivery systems are constantly being monitored, evaluated, and adjusted to assure increasingly fair services for California Indians. The report divides State services into five general categories: cultural preservation; educational opportunities; employment, training, and marketing assistance; health and social services; and housing and community development. The text reveals: Native American culture permeates all state efforts on behalf of American Indians; a tripling of American Indians in the student population and an even greater increase in American Indian teachers and administrators; 48% of the Indians applying for jobs through the State Employment Development Department were placed; \$9 million dollars in federal funds were administered through local agencies over the last 6 years for housing repair and construction; and in addition to greater access to federal program assistance, California Indians are involving themselves to a greater degree in pursuit of their own best interests. Statistical tables and lists of resource personnel are incorporated throughout the report. (Author/AH)

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STATE SERVICES FOR CALIFORNIA INDIANS FY 1980-81

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CALIFORNIA INDIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM



EC01 3531

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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Governor

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Housing and Community Development

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DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
921 Tenth Street, Sacramento, CA 95814

1980

The Department of Housing and Community Development thanks the staffs of each of the agencies whose programs are described in this publication for their cooperation and help on this project.

For a list of other publications distributed by the California Department of Housing and Community Development, send a self-addressed, legal-size envelope to Publications List, Department of Housing and Community Development, Publications Office, Room 102, 921 Tenth Street, Sacramento, California 95814.

INTRODUCTION

This report attempts to trace the progress various State programs have made in addressing the needs of California Indians since 1974. It is not all inclusive, but represents an effort to identify those areas in which the State of California is recognizing the special needs of American Indians and supporting efforts to address those needs.

In 1974, the California Department of Housing and Community Development prepared a report on available assistance for California Indians through various local, State, and federal programs. The report included a summary of the legislative history and governmental organizations affecting Native Americans living in the State. It also included reprints of recommendations made in 1970 by the Rural and Urban State Advisory Commissions on Indian Affairs.

The original report was partially funded through a comprehensive planning grant under the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) 701 program. In 1974, special set-asides for Native American planning activities were made under that program. In 1981, those special set-asides no longer exist. However, HCD now has responsibility and funding for the California Indian Assistance Program. Compiling this report is one of the activities authorized under that program.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 1980 census will reflect the involvement, nationwide, of Native Americans in efforts to improve and expand data collection and reporting on American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts. Detailed information on this segment of the population will not be available until about 1982.

Supplemental census survey forms were designed to permit tabulation of information on age of Indian housing units, and the plumbing facilities and heating equipment in them. The forms include questions on health care payment, accessibility, and use, to assist in improving health care delivery systems for Native Americans. Information will also be compiled on Indian educational and employment backgrounds.

Because the supplemental forms were used only on federal and state reservations and in some off-reservation Indian communities, the majority of California Indians did not have opportunities to answer the special questionnaire. California Indian Assistance Program staff continues to work with on- and off-reservation Indian communities to gather housing, water, and sewer facility information for inclusion in reports to HUD, BIA, and IHS.

State departments generally have continued to improve data collection systems so that officials can more accurately evaluate services to California Indians. Through the cooperative efforts of state and federal officials and with concerned California Indians, State program delivery systems are constantly being monitored, evaluated, and adjusted to assure increasingly fair treatment for California Indians.

This publication divides the kinds of State services being provided into five general categories: Cultural Preservation; Educational Opportunities; Employment, Training, and Marketing Assistance; Health and Social Services; and Housing and Community Development Programs.

The text will reveal that California is placing an emphasis on the preservation of Native American culture which permeates all state efforts on behalf of American Indians.

Dramatic progress in educational programs is reflected in the reports prepared by the Department of Education. They indicate a tripling of American Indians in the student population and an even greater increase in American Indian teachers and administrators.

Employment opportunities for California Indians have been greatly enhanced by special training and outreach programs. In the past year, 48% of Indians applying for jobs through the State Employment Development Department were placed.

Housing and community development efforts for Indian communities are improving, with \$9 million in federal funds administered by local agencies over the last six years for housing and infrastructure repair or construction, and other community planning and economic development projects.

In addition to greater access to governmental program assistance, California Indians are involving themselves to a much greater degree in the pursuit of their own best interests. This information pamphlet has been designed to assist them in their efforts.

Jack Sanderson, Program Manager
California Indian Assistance Program

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AMERICAN INDIAN COORDINATOR

In 1976, Governor Brown established the position of American Indian Coordinator within the Governor's Office of Planning and Research; Rachel Bluestone was appointed to the position with responsibility for providing liaison between the Native American population and state and federal governments. In addition, the Coordinator's role includes that of advisor to the Governor and his Cabinet on needed improvements in state delivery systems to serve American Indians, and the dissemination of information important to the Indian community.

Questions and comments can be directed to:

Office of American Indian Coordinator
1400 Tenth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
Telephone: 916-492-4811

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Prior to the creation of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in 1976, no governmental agency solely guarded the cultural rights and heritage resources of Native California Indians. Recognizing that Native American culture is an important and precious legacy to all Californians, the Legislature established the NAHC and gave it the power and duty to identify and protect places of cultural significance to California Native American tribes who have Indian religious rights.

The Native American Heritage Commission consists of nine members appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. At least five of the Commissioners must be elders, traditional people, or spiritual leaders of California Native American tribes who have been nominated by Indian groups within California.

The Commissioners are:

Jay J. Johnson, Chairman
(Miwok-Paiute)
Yosemite Lodge
P.O. Box 1617
Yosemite National Park, CA

Ed Castillo (Cahuilla)
9898 Monroe Avenue
Aptos, California 95003

Talbert M. Wilson (Pit River)
P.O. Box 167
Cassel, California 96016

Patricia E. Duro (Luiseno)
P.O. Box 648
Valley Center, California 92082

Neddeen Naylor
(Paiute-Shoshone)
974 Zucco Road
Lone Pine, California 93545

William J. Franklin (Miwok)
Box 128A
Sloughhouse, California 95683

Mable L. McKay (Pomo)
P.O. Box 25
Stewarts Point, CA 95480

(Two vacancies existed as of January 1, 1980)

The Commission has eight publications which are available on request: (1) Native California Indian Newsletter; (2) Recommendations on Documenting Indian Heritage; (3) The Heritage Guidelines; (4) Cultural Resources Handbook; (5) Statewide List of Indian Contacts; (6) State Burial Laws; (7) Native American Heritage Commission Report to the Legislature; (8) Recommendations on Indian Monitors and Consultants.

To order copies, write to:

William Pink, Executive Secretary
Native American Heritage Commission
1400 Tenth Street, Room 109
Sacramento, CA 95814
Telephone: 916-322-7791

CALIFORNIA ARTS COUNCIL

Governor Brown established the California Arts Council in 1976 to replace the Arts Commission. The Council seeks to bring art to the people by offering encouragement and assistance to California artists.

For the 1980-81 fiscal year, the Council approved grants to two artists whose work reflects a Native American Indian culture--Clifford Diaz, sponsored by the Cupa Cultural Center in San Diego, and Mary Robertson, sponsored by the Center for Native American Arts and Culture in San Francisco.

In addition, the Council provided \$10,440 to KP00-FM Community Radio in San Francisco for programming of interest to several minority audiences, including American Indians. The Cupa Cultural Center of the Palo Band of Mission Indians in San Diego received \$5,100. The Native American Arts and Culture Center in San Francisco got a \$8,900 grant. A grant of \$7,920 was awarded to the Intertribal Friendship House in Oakland.

More information about Arts Council activities can be obtained from:

Gloria Flores
Special Constituencies Coordinator
2022 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
Telephone: 916-445-1530

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

California has a higher percentage of ethnic minorities in the population than the nation as a whole. The 1970 census indicated that major minorities made up 17% of the national population but 25% of California's population. With only 9.8% of the total U.S. population in 1970, California had over 36% of the Asians, over 33% of the Spanish surnamed, over 6% of the blacks, and over 11% of the American Indians in the nation.

As ethnic concentrations in the student population change, efforts are made to reflect those changes in student/teacher ratios. From 1967 to 1977, the number of American Indians (including Aleuts) who are students in California almost tripled. Indian teachers in the classrooms increased by over 400% during that time, and American Indian principals increased from a total of 16 in 1967 to 101 in 1977. (SEE PAGE 5)

Pages 6 and 7 show 1977-78 statistics related to American Indian pupil/staff ratios throughout the State. Page 8 reveals the number of Native American students attending public schools in each county.

TOTALS, PERCENTAGES, AND RATIOS FOR STUDENTS, TEACHERS, AND
PRINCIPALS OF CALIFORNIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS COMPARED
BETWEEN 1967 AND 1977

	AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKAN	ANGLO (OTHER)	ASIAN/ FILIPINO	BLACK	HISPANIC	TOTAL
1. Students						
a. 1967 Totals	13,195	3,308,828	121,596	372,150	616,226	4,432,045
b. 1967 Percent of Total	0.30	74.66	2.74	8.40	13.90	100.00
c. 1977 Totals	38,799	2,722,995	201,031	430,367	892,113	4,235,305
d. 1977 Percent of Total	0.91	63.54*	4.69	10.04	20.82	100.00
e. 1967 to 1977 Change in Totals	+25,604	-585,833	+79,435	+58,217	+275,887	-146,740
f. 1967 to 1977 Percentage Changes	+194.04*	-17.71	+65.33	+15.64	+44.77	-3.31*
2. Classroom Teachers						
a. 1967 Totals	196	163,523	3,807	8,137	4,189	179,852
b. 1967 Percent of Total	0.11	90.92	2.12	4.52	2.33	100.00
c. 1977 Totals	1,038	146,195	5,604	9,645	8,227	170,709
d. 1977 Percent of Total	0.61	85.64	3.28	5.65	4.82	100.00
e. 1967 to 1977 Change in Totals	+842	-17,328	+1,797	+1,508	+4,038	-9,143
f. 1967 to 1977 Percentage Changes	+429.59*	-10.60	+47.20	+18.33	+96.40*	-5.08*
3. Principals (Including Assist Principals)						
a. 1967 Totals	16	9,100	51	170	170	9,507
b. 1967 Percent of Total	0.17	95.72	0.54	1.79	1.79	100.00
c. 1977 Totals	101	8,982	133	722	533	10,471
d. 1977 Percent of Total	0.96	85.78	1.27	6.90	5.09	100.00
e. 1967 to 1977 Change in Totals	.85	-118	+82	+552	+363	+964
f. 1967 to 1977 Percentage Changes	+531.25*	-1.30	+160.78*	+324.71*	+213.33*	+10.14
4. Teachers Plus Principals (Including Assist. Princ.)						
a. 1967 Totals	212	172,623	3,858	8,307	4,359	189,359
b. 1967 Percent of Total	0.11	91.16	2.04	4.39	2.30	100.00
c. 1977 Totals	1,139	155,177	5,737	10,367	8,760	181,180
d. 1977 Percent of Total	0.63	85.65	3.17	5.72	4.83	100.00
e. 1967 to 1977 Change in Totals	+927	-17,446	+1,879	+2,060	+4,401	-8,179
f. 1967 to 1977 Percentage Changes	+437.26	-10.11	+48.70	+24.80	+100.96	-4.32
5. Ratios						
a. 1967 Students to Classroom Teachers	67	20	32	46	147*	25*
b. 1977 Students to Classroom Teachers	37	19	36	45	108	25*
c. 1967 to 1977 Change	-30	-1	+4	-1	-39	0
d. 1967 Students to Principals & Assist. Princ.	823*	366	2,384*	2,189*	3,525*	466
e. 1977 Students to Principals & Assist. Princ.	384*	303	1,512*	596*	1,674*	409
f. 1967 to 1977 Change	-441*	-60	-873*	-1,593*	-1,851*	-57
g. 1967 Students to Teachers Plus Principals a	62	19*	32	45	141*	23
h. 1977 Students to Teachers Plus Principals a	34	18*	35	42	102*	24
i. 1967 to 1977 Change	-28	-1	+4	-3	-39	-1
j. 1967 Teachers to Principals & Assist Princ.	12	18	75	48	25	19*
k. 1977 Teachers to Principals & Assist Princ.	10	16	42	13	15	16*
l. 1967 to 1977 Change	-2	-2	-33	-35	-10	-3

* Entries which we believe are most worthy of the reader's attention.

a Principals includes both principals and assistant principals.

b Each of the ratios in this line is higher than those calculated in Table 16, line c, because in that table all credentialed staff were included in the denominator.

CALIFORNIA COUNTIES RANKED BY
AMERICAN INDIAN/NATIVE ALASKAN
PUPIL-TO-CREDENTIALLED-STAFF RATIOS 1977-78

COUNTY RANK ON TOTAL INDIAN*	COUNTY	COUNTY'S TOTAL INDIAN* STUDENTS	COUNTY'S TOTAL INDIAN* STAFF	COUNTY'S PUPIL TO STAFF RATIO
1	LAKE	157	0	*
2	CALIFORNIA	100	0	*
3	MODOC	89	0	*
4	MARIPOSA	77	0	*
5	SUTTER	64	0	*
6	NEVADA	56	0	*
7	ALPINE	39	0	*
8	SAN BENITO	38	0	*
9	COLUSA	18	0	*
10	SIERRA	16	0	*
11	KERN	778	2	389.000
12	IMPERIAL	338	2	179.000
13	INYO	402	3	134.000
14	KINGS	130	1	130.000
15	TULARE	1,079	11	98.091
16	OSHEL	358	6	59.667
17	TULLUMAH	368	4	92.000
18	MADERA	270	3	90.000
19	LAKE	180	2	90.000
20	AMADOR	87	1	87.000
21	PLACER	323	4	80.750
22	GLENN	78	1	78.000
23	SHASTA	1,124	15	74.933
24	PULPES	219	3	73.000
25	SOLANO	792	11	72.000
26	NAPA	140	2	70.000
27	SANTA CRUZ	199	3	66.333
28	HUMBOLDT	1,790	27	66.296
29	KERN	914	14	65.286
30	SAN LUIS OBISPO	279	3	93.000
31	SISKIYOU	477	10	47.700
32	ALABAMA	1,802	39	46.208
33	SAN BERNARDINO	1,343	30	44.767
34	STANISLAUS	734	18	40.778
35	TRINITY	150	4	37.500
36	YUBA	739	20	36.950
37	HONO	73	2	36.500
38	FRESNO	902	25	36.080
39	VENTURA	1,046	29	36.069
40	MONTREY	416	12	34.667
41	SANTA CLARA	1,928	58	33.241
42	YOLO	329	10	32.900
43	EL CONADO	227	7	32.429
44	SANTA BARBARA	350	11	31.818
45	SAN MATEO	489	15	32.600
46	SACRAMENTO	2,594	86	30.151
47	CONTRA COSTA	673	23	29.261
48	RIVERSIDE	1,280	45	28.444
49	BUTTE	489	18	27.167
50	SONOMA	1,088	40	27.200
51	TEHAMA	131	5	26.200
52	ORANGE	1,303	57	22.861
53	MARIN	96	4	24.000
54	LOS ANGELES	6,988	359	19.465
55	SAN JOAQUIN	399	26	15.346
56	SAN FRANCISCO	386	31	12.452
57	SAN DIEGO	1,451	159	9.126
58	MERCED	94	12	8.000

* INCLUDES AMERICAN INDIAN AND NATIVE ALASKAN

CALIFORNIA COUNTIES RANKED BY TOTAL AMERICAN INDIAN/NATIVE ALASKAN
CREDENTIALLED

STAFF EMPLOYED BY THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS 1977-78

COUNTY RANK ON TOTAL INDIAN*	COUNTY	COUNTY'S TOTAL INDIAN* STAFF	COUNTY'S TOTAL STAFF	INDIAN* AS % OF COUNTY TOTAL	COUNTY'S RANK ON STATE'S INDIAN*	INDIAN* AS % OF STATE'S INDIAN*	INDIAN* AS CUMULATIVE PERCENT OF STATE
1	LOS ANGELES	359	60,008	0.398	25	27.327	27.381
2	SAN DIEGO	199	14,911	1.066	19	12.313	40.374
3	SACRAMENTO	86	7,223	1.163	14	8.547	48.921
4	ORANGE	87	17,362	0.382	37	5.222	52.143
5	SANTA CLARA	38	12,927	0.449	31	4.521	56.664
6	RIVERSIDE	45	5,309	0.877	21	3.507	60.171
7	SONOMA	40	2,664	1.313	9	3.118	63.289
8	ALAMEDA	39	9,788	0.399	34	3.040	66.329
9	SAN FRANCISCO	31	3,865	0.848	18	2.416	68.745
10	SAN BERNARDINO	30	7,688	0.390	35	2.338	71.083
11	VENTURA	29	4,953	0.386	26	2.260	73.340
12	HUMBOLDT	27	1,103	2.448	4	2.104	75.448
13	SAN JOAQUIN	26	3,259	0.798	22	2.028	77.473
14	CREDO	25	5,374	0.468	30	1.949	79.423
15	CONTRA COSTA	23	6,412	0.359	39	1.793	81.216
16	TULSA	20	603	3.317	1	1.599	82.775
17	STANISLAUS	18	2,844	0.632	23	1.403	84.178
18	BUTTE	16	1,150	1.348	8	1.403	85.581
19	SAN MATEO	15	5,320	0.282	42	1.169	86.750
20	SHASTA	15	1,079	1.390	11	1.168	87.919
21	KERN	14	4,370	0.320	41	1.091	89.010
22	MERCED	12	1,433	0.837	19	0.939	89.949
23	MONTREY	12	2,353	0.470	28	0.939	90.881
24	SOLANO	11	2,117	0.320	27	0.867	91.738
25	SANTA BARBARA	11	2,822	0.390	36	0.867	92.599
26	TULARE	11	2,849	0.415	33	0.867	93.463
27	YOLO	10	1,049	0.953	17	0.779	94.232
28	SISKIYOU	10	454	2.303	5	0.779	95.011
29	EL DORADO	7	875	1.037	16	0.548	95.557
30	DEL NORTE	6	188	3.363	2	0.448	96.025
31	SAN LUIS OBISPO	5	1,156	0.433	32	0.390	96.414
32	TEHAMA	5	359	1.253	12	0.390	96.804
33	TRINITY	4	142	2.877	3	0.312	97.116
34	TULUMINE	4	328	1.231	13	0.312	97.428
35	MARIN	4	2,007	0.199	46	0.312	97.739
36	PLACER	4	1,188	0.343	40	0.312	98.051
37	YADIERA	3	81	0.468	29	0.234	98.285
38	PLUMAS	3	189	1.387	7	0.234	98.519
39	SANTA CRUZ	3	1,461	0.202	43	0.234	98.753
40	INYO	3	209	1.439	10	0.234	98.987
41	LASSSEN	2	261	0.830	20	0.156	99.142
42	NAPA	2	858	0.233	44	0.156	99.298
43	HONO	2	100	2.000	6	0.156	99.454
44	IMPERIAL	2	1,190	0.188	47	0.156	99.610
45	MENDOCINO	2	747	0.268	45	0.156	99.766
46	GLDEN	1	278	0.362	38	0.078	99.844
47	AMADOR	1	184	0.610	34	0.078	99.922
48	KINGS	1	829	0.121	48	0.078	100.000
49	LAKE	0	280	0.0	49	0.0	100.000
50	SAN BENITO	0	273	0.0	50	0.0	100.000
51	NEVADA	0	345	0.0	51	0.0	100.000
52	COLUSA	0	167	0.0	52	0.0	100.000
53	SIERRA	0	73	0.0	53	0.0	100.000
54	CALAVERNAS	0	204	0.0	54	0.0	100.000
55	WOODS	0	134	0.0	55	0.0	100.000
56	SUTTER	0	562	0.0	56	0.0	100.000
57	MARIPOSA	0	80	0.0	57	0.0	100.000
58	ALPINE	0	11	0.0	58	0.0	100.000

* INCLUDES AMERICAN INDIAN AND NATIVE ALASKAN

CALIFORNIA COUNTIES RANKED BY TOTAL AMERICAN INDIAN/NATIVE ALASKAN
STUDENTS ATTENDING PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1977-78

COUNTY RANK ON TOTAL INDIAN*	COUNTY	COUNTY'S TOTAL INDIAN* STUDENTS	COUNTY'S TOTAL STUDENTS	INDIAN* AS % OF COUNTY TOTAL	COUNTY'S RANK ON % INDIAN*	INDIAN* AS % OF STATE'S INDIAN*	INDIAN* AS CUMULATIVE PERCENT OF STATE
1	LOS ANGELES	5,988	1,311,522	0.333	52	18.011	18.011
2	SACRAMENTO	2,596	145,108	1.787	25	8.891	26.702
3	SANTA CLARA	1,928	284,188	0.730	44	4.988	31.671
4	ALAMEDA	1,802	199,135	0.903	37	4.844	36.315
5	HUMBOLDT	1,790	19,533	9.184	4	4.814	41.129
6	ORANGE	1,503	371,235	0.405	56	3.874	45.003
7	SAN DIEGO	1,471	319,073	0.459	55	3.740	48.742
8	SAN BERNARDINO	1,346	187,404	0.714	40	3.513	52.255
9	RIVERSIDE	1,280	118,811	1.082	39	3.248	55.503
10	SHASTA	1,124	22,831	4.923	12	2.897	58.400
11	TULARE	1,059	53,153	2.030	22	2.781	61.181
12	SONOMA	1,054	53,534	1.988	23	2.742	63.923
13	VENTURA	1,044	109,908	0.952	38	2.694	66.615
14	KERN	914	83,223	1.098	34	2.356	68.971
15	FRESNO	902	104,804	0.864	38	2.325	71.296
16	SOLANO	792	43,053	1.840	24	2.041	73.337
17	MENDOCINO	778	13,224	5.879	10	2.028	75.365
18	YUBA	739	10,784	6.853	5	1.908	77.273
19	STANISLAUS	734	53,345	1.376	31	1.892	79.165
20	CONTRA COSTA	675	129,777	0.520	53	1.740	80.905
21	DEL NORTE	554	3,341	15.758	2	1.438	82.343
22	BUTTE	489	22,592	2.164	21	1.280	83.623
23	SISKIYOU	477	7,487	6.371	8	1.229	84.852
24	SAN MATEO	469	97,999	0.479	54	1.209	86.061
25	MONTREY	416	51,311	0.808	41	1.072	87.133
26	INYO	402	3,378	11.929	3	1.036	88.169
27	SAN JOAQUIN	399	68,581	0.583	49	1.018	89.187
28	TULLUMNE	344	5,774	5.959	9	0.943	90.130
29	SAN FRANCISCO	304	64,127	0.476	50	0.938	91.068
30	IMPERIAL	298	23,859	1.253	30	0.923	91.991
31	SANTA BARBARA	290	52,302	0.556	45	0.902	92.893
32	YOLO	225	19,090	1.179	27	0.834	93.727
33	PLACER	223	24,017	0.929	32	0.832	94.559
34	SAN LUIS OBISPO	219	24,264	0.906	33	0.719	95.278
35	MADERA	210	12,114	1.734	20	0.694	95.972
36	EL DORADO	227	14,648	1.548	29	0.685	96.657
37	PLUMAS	219	3,219	6.803	6	0.684	97.341
38	SANTA CRUZ	199	30,410	0.654	47	0.513	97.854
39	LASSSEN	180	4,179	4.307	14	0.484	98.338
40	LAKE	157	5,276	2.974	16	0.405	98.743
41	TRINITY	150	2,282	6.573	7	0.387	99.130
42	YUBA	140	16,910	0.828	39	0.381	99.511
43	TEHAMA	131	7,397	1.771	26	0.338	99.849
44	KINGS	130	16,542	0.786	42	0.335	99.984
45	CALAVERTAS	100	3,829	2.614	17	0.258	99.999
46	MERCED	94	29,214	0.325	57	0.247	99.999
47	MADERA	87	3,331	2.612	18	0.224	99.999
48	MODOC	85	1,981	4.291	15	0.219	99.999
49	MARIN	84	38,203	0.220	58	0.217	99.999
50	GLSEN	78	4,878	1.607	28	0.201	99.999
51	MARIPOSA	77	1,709	4.504	13	0.198	99.999
52	HONO	73	1,307	5.585	11	0.188	99.999
53	SUTTER	68	10,441	0.653	48	0.185	99.999
54	NEVADA	58	7,215	0.778	43	0.144	99.999
55	ALPINE	35	132	26.515	1	0.090	99.999
56	SAN BENITO	28	5,047	0.555	51	0.072	99.999
57	COLUSA	18	2,891	0.622	46	0.048	99.999
58	SIERRA	18	89	2.294	19	0.041	100.000

*INCLUDES AMERICAN INDIAN AND NATIVE ALASKAN

AMERICAN INDIAN EDUCATION UNIT

The California Department of Education operates an Indian Unit within the Department, staffed by an Indian Coordinator. Presently, assisted by two consultants, the Unit has administrative responsibility for all state-funded Indian education programs.

One of the two programs currently administered is an Indian Early Childhood Education Program (Assembly Bill 1544) which focuses on the needs of Indian children from kindergarten through the fourth grade in ten rural school districts. The amount funded for FY 1980-81 is \$300,416, with 1,055 students served in the program. Evaluation is not mandated; however, the Indian unit requires an evaluation by the districts.

The program addresses educational and cultural needs in rural school districts with at least 10% of the students of Indian heritage. The multicultural approach promotes enhancement of the self image through studies of the language and culture of the local tribes and through counseling of all types.

The ten schools participating in the program are:

Del Norte County
Klamath Trinity Unified
Marysville Joint Unified
Porterville Elementary
Shasta Lake Elementary

Ukiah Elementary
Laytonville Elementary
Lemoore Elementary
San Pasqual Valley Elementary
Trinidad Elementary

The other program, Indian Education Centers (Senate Bill 2264), has as its purpose the provision of educational resource center programs in Indian communities. Funds may be used to: improve the academic achievement of Indian students with particular emphasis on reading and mathematics; improve the self-concept of Indian students and adults; increase the employment of Indian adults; serve as a center for related community activities; provide tutorial assistance to students in reading and mathematics; provide individual and group counseling to students and adults related to personal judgement, academic progress, and vocational planning; provide coordinated programs with the public schools; provide a neutral location for parent-teacher conferences; provide a focus for summer recreational sports and academic experience; provide adult classes and activities; provide college related training programs for prospective Indian teachers; and provide libraries and other related educational material.

CALIFORNIA INDIAN EDUCATION CENTERS
Funded under SB 2264/74

<u>Fund's History</u>		<u>Students Served</u>	
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	
1974-75	\$350,000	1974-75	No Data
1975-76	600,000	1975-76	No Data
1976-77	600,000	1976-77	6,131
1977-78	636,000	1977-78	4,940
1978-79	606,753	1978-79	5,358
1979-80	649,223	*1979-80	*

* No data for this year. Report not required due to legislation requiring report every two years.

The American Indian Education Unit has also coordinated activities of local school districts in obtaining additional funds from the U.S. Department of Education through Title IV of the Indian Education Act, in the amount of \$4,400,000.

California, with the largest Indian population in the United States, and with unpolarized tribes scattered two-thirds the length of the United States, is currently receiving approximately one-third of the federal funds to which those Indians are entitled.

Information on Department of Education services to American Indians is provided by:

Andrew Andreoli
American Indian Education Section
1500 Fifth Street (third floor)
Sacramento 95814
Telephone (916) 322-9744.

COMMUNITY COLLEGES

In the Fall of 1979, 14,460 Indians were enrolled in California Community Colleges. Of that total, 1,298 were participating in the Extended Opportunity Program and Services (EOPS), a program for low-income, disadvantaged students. Eligibility for participation in that program is evaluated at the local level through the Chancellor's Office at each community college. A listing of the appropriate EOPS contacts for those colleges follows on pages 13-19.

CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE
CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

EOPS CONTACT PERSONNEL
1979-80

Luther Harris
EOPS Director
College of Alameda
555 Atlantic Avenue
Alameda, CA 94501

Rosamaria Alvarez
EOPS Director
Allan Hancock College
800 South College Drive
Santa Maria, CA 93454

Mr. Paul Sakakihara
EOPS Director
American River College
4700 College Oak Drive
Sacramento, CA 95841

Mr. Walter Briggs
EOPS Director
Antelope Valley College
3041 West Avenue K
Lancaster, CA 93534

Mr. Alan Zuniga
EOPS Director
Bakersfield College
1801 Panorama Drive
Bakersfield, CA 93305

Ms. Barbara Hankerson
EOPS Director
Barstow College
2700 Barstow Road
Barstow, CA 92311

Mr. Roger Grant
EOPS Coordinator
Butte College
Route 1, Box 183A
Oroville, CA 95965

Mr. Manuel M. Osorio
EOPS Director
Cabrillo College
6500 Soquel Drive
Ft. Osage, CA 95003

Ms. Ella Turner Gray
EOPS Director
Canada College
4200 Farm Hill Boulevard
Redwood City, CA 94061

Mrs. Violet Hamilton
EOPS Director
College of the Canyons
26455 N. Rockwell Canyon Road
Valencia, CA 91355

Mr. Philip C. Rodriguez
EOPS Director
Cerritos College
11110 E. Alondra Boulevard
Norwalk, CA 90650

Ms. Sheryl Hartman
EOPS Coordinator
Cerro Coso Community College
College Heights Boulevard
Ridgecrest, CA 93555

Ms. Melinda Matsuda
EOPS Director
Chabot College
25555 Hesperian Boulevard
Hayward, CA 94545

Ms. Erma Welsh
EOPS Director
Chaffey College
5885 Haven Avenue
Alta Loma, CA 91701

Mr. Arthur M. Briones
EOPS Director
Citrus College
18824 E. Foothill Boulevard
Azusa, CA 91702

Susan Wilkins
EOPS Director
Coastline Community College
10231 Slater Avenue
Fountain Valley, CA 92709

Dr. Barbara C. Painter
EOPS Director
Columbia Junior College
P O Box 1849
Columbia, CA 95310

Billie Jo Moore
EOPS Director
Compton Community College
1111 E. Artesia Boulevard
Compton, CA 90221

Dr. Sodonía M. Wilson
EOPS Director
Contra Costa College
2500 Mission Bell Drive
San Pablo, CA 94806

Mr. Clarke Dominguez
Assistant Dean, Special Programs
Cosumnes River College
8401 Center Parkway
Sacramento, CA 95823

Augustia Rios
Dean, Student Affairs
Crafton Hills College
11711 Sand Canyon Road
Yucaipa, CA 92399

Mr. Rodolfo Molina
EOPS Director
Cuesta College
P.O. Box J
San Luis Obispo, CA 93406

Alex Contreras
EOPS Director
Cuyamaca College
2950 Jamacha Road
El Cajon, CA 92020

Fred S. Calhoun
EOPS Director
Cypress College
9200 Valley View Street
Cypress, CA 90630

Edward Kawazoe
EOPS Director
De Anza College
21250 Stevens Creek Road
Cupertino, CA 95014

Mr. Marcelino Diaz, Jr.
EOPS Director
College of the Desert
43-500 Monterey Avenue
Palm Desert, CA 92260

Dr. Lawrence P. Crouchett
EOPS Director
Diablo Valley College
321 Golf Club Road
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523

Rudy Valles
EOPS Coordinator
East Los Angeles College
1301 Brooklyn Avenue
Monterey Park, CA 91754

Dr. Nathaniel Jackson
Associate Dean, Special Services
El Camino College
16007 Crenshaw Boulevard
Van Torrance, CA 90506

Ms. Pat Salazar
EOPS Coordinator
Evergreen Valley College
3095 Yerba Buena Road
San Jose, CA 95121

Doris Pound
EOPS Director
Feather River College
Highway 70 North
F.O. Box 1110
Quincy, CA 95971

Raul Felix
EOPS Specialist/Coordinator
Foothill College
12345 El Monte Road
Los Altos Hills, CA 94022

Mr. Venancio Gaona
EOPS Director
Fresno City College
1101 E. University Avenue
Fresno, CA 93741

Mr. Richard M. Ramirez
EOPS Director
Fullerton College
321 East Chapman Avenue
Fullerton, CA 92634

Mr. Anthony Flores
EOPS Director
Gavilan College
5055 Santa Teresa Boulevard
Gilroy, CA 95020

Mr. Raymond A. Reyes
EOPS Director
Glendale College
1500 North Verdugo Road
Glendale, CA 91208

Mr. Russell A. Terry
Director of Special Services
Golden West College
15744 Golden West Street
Huntington Beach, CA 92647

Mr. Jesus Nieto
EOPS Coordinator
Grossmont College
8800 Grossmont College Drive
El Cajon, CA 92020

Ignacio Pando
EOPS Coordinator
Hartnell College
156 Homestead Avenue
Salinas, CA 93901

Mr. Alfonso Wilson
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Imperial Valley College
P O Box 158
Imperial, CA 92251

Perfecto Munoz
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Indian Valley Colleges
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Keith Leafdak
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Lake Tahoe Community College
2659 Lake Tahoe Boulevard
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South Lake Tahoe, CA 95702

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Oakland, CA 94607

Mr. Willie Webb
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Lassen College
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Highway 139
Susanville, CA 96130

Mr. Willie Martin
EOPS Director
Long Beach City College
4901 East Carson Street
Long Beach, CA 90808

Larry Calderon
EOPS Director
Los Angeles City College
855 North Vermont Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90029

Mrs. Deweylene D. Henry
District Coordinator of
Resource Development
Los Angeles Community College District
617 W. Seventh Street
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Karla Henderson
EOPS Director
Los Angeles Harbor College
1111 Figueroa Place
Wilmington, CA 90744

Ms. Marie Brown
EOPS Director
Los Angeles Mission College
1100 San Fernando Road
San Fernando, CA 91340

Rick Iwata
EOPS Director
Los Angeles Pierce College
6201 Winnetka Avenue
Woodland Hills, CA 91371

Mr. Leon Henry
EOPS Director
Los Angeles Southwest College
1600 W. Imperial Highway
Los Angeles, CA 90047

Charlesetta Simpkins
EOPS Director
Los Angeles Trade-Technical College
400 West Washington Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Mr. John E. Gipson
EOPS Director
Los Angeles Valley College
5800 Fulton Avenue
Van Nuys, CA 91401

Shirley Baskin
Special Program Officer
Los Medanos College
2700 E. Leland Road
Pittsburg, CA 94565

Mr. James Copening
EOPS Director
College of Marin
Kentfield, CA 94904

Mr. Teresa Caldera
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Mendocino College
PO Box 3000
Ukiah, CA 95482

Mr. Roy Savage
EOPS Director
Merced College
3600 M Street
Merced, CA 95340

Mr. James Harvey
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Merritt College
12500 Campus Drive
Oakland, CA 94619

Dr. Wm. Foran
Educational Priorities Center
Mira Costa College
One Barnard Drive
Oceanside, CA 92054

Mr. Don Cordero, Coordinator
Special Services
Mission College
3585 Monroe Street
Santa Clara, CA 95051

Mr. Henry Martin
EOPS Director
Modesto Junior College
College Avenue
Modesto, CA 95350

Mr. Carsbia Anderson
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Monterey Peninsula College
980 Fremont Boulevard
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Mr. Paul Pagson
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Moorpark College
7075 Campus Road
Moorpark, CA 93021

Mr. Ernest Gregoire
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Mt. San Antonio College
1100 North Grand Avenue
Walnut, CA 91789

Mr. John Schuster
EOPS Director
Mt. San Jacinto College
21400 Highway 79
San Jacinto, CA 92383

Mr. Oscar DeHaro
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Napa College
2277 Napa-Vallejo Highway
Napa, CA 94558

Mr. Alvin Jenkins
Director of Financial Aids
EOPS Services Coordinator
Ohlone College
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Fremont, CA 94538

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Oxnard, CA 93032

Dr. Dwight Safar
Dean, Student Personnel Services
Palo Verde College
811 West Chanslorway
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Palomar College
1140 West Mission
San Marcos, CA 92069

Mr. John Hardy
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1570 East Colorado Boulevard
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Mr. Herbert Mims, Jr.
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Vista College
2020 Milvia Street, Suite 200
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Mr. Henry Espinoza
EOPS Director
Porterville College
900 South Main Street
Porterville, CA 93257

Fred Ball
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College of the Redwoods
Eureka, CA 95501

Mr. John Williams
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Reedley College
995 North Reed Avenue
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3600 Workman Mill Road
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Riverside City College
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San Diego Mesa College
7250 Mesa College Drive
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College of the Sequoias
915 South Mooney Boulevard
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Mr. Arthur D. Taylor
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Shasta College
1065 N. Old Oregon Trail
Redding, CA 96001

Mr. Paul V. Mendoza
Director of Student
Financial Services
Sierra College
5000 Rocklin Road
Rocklin, CA 95677

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College of the Siskiyous
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Skyline College
3300 College Drive
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EOPS Director
Solano Community College
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Greg Sandorol
Dean of Student Support Services
Southwestern College
900 Otay Lakes Road
Chula Vista, CA 92010

Ms. Bonnie Peet
Financial Aid Officer
Taft College
29 Emmons Park Drive
Taft, CA 93268

EOPS Counselor
Ventura College
4667 Telegraph Road
Ventura, CA 93003

Mr. James Moore, Jr.
Asst. Supt., Student Personnel Services
Ventura Community College District
71 Day Road
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Mr. Felix Diaz
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Victor Valley Community College
P O Drawer 00
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West Hills College
300 Cherry Lane
Coalinga, CA 93210

Mr. Herman Bacchus
EOPS Director
West Los Angeles College
4800 Freshman Drive
Culver City, CA 90230

Mr. Ricardo Navarrette
EOPS Coordinator
West Valley College
14000 Fruitvale Avenue
Saratoga, CA 95070

Mr. Joe Cavazos
EOPS Director
Yuba College
2088 N. Beale Road
Marysville, CA 95901

CALIFORNIA STUDENT AID COMMISSION

Student financial aid programs in California are administered by the Student Aid Commission. Native American, Eskimo, and Aleut students are entitled to receive educational grants and loans from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

In order to receive a BIA grant, however, a student must first apply for a federal Basic Grant and a state sponsored Cal Grant.

For the Fiscal Year 1978-79, 1,490 students received CAL GRANT A awards. Eight of those students (0.54%) were American Indians. Cal Grant A awards are to help low and middle-income students with tuition costs. First time applicants for these grants must not have completed more than six semesters or nine quarters of college study, and must be enrolled for at least six units of course study.

CAL GRANT B awards are intended for very low income students who could not attend college without such help. They are available only to applicants who have completed less than one semester, full-time, or 16 semester units of part-time college study. Almost half of the recipients begin college in a public community college and their grants are used for living and transportation expenses, books, supplies, etc. Since 1976-77, the percentage of American Indian recipients of CAL GRANT B awards has declined from 1.5% to 0.7%.

CAL GRANT C awards help vocational school students with tuition and training costs and are targeted to provide training for manpower-short occupations. In 1980-81, 21 American Indian/Native American students won CAL GRANT C awards, representing 1.5% of the 1,374 successful applicants.

Money for many of the student aid programs administered by schools and colleges is provided by the federal government. The federal BASIC GRANT, also known as the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant, is designed to guarantee eligible low and middle income students financial access to the college or vocational school of their choice.

There are several other federal and state funded financial aid programs, as well as a host of privately funded scholarships. High school counselors and college financial aid officers will supply complete information and instructions for making application for loans and grants. Information can also be obtained from:

California Student Aid Commission
1410 Fifth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

STATE PERSONNEL BOARD

Beginning in September, 1973, the percentages of full time State civil service positions filled by American Indians slowly but steadily increased from 0.2% to 0.5% of the total in March, 1980. Based on the 1970 census, Native Americans comprised 0.4% of the total California labor pool.

The Public Employment and Affirmative Action Division (PEAAD) of the State Personnel Board is working with the Office of American Indian Coordinator to develop a survey which will evaluate the present system of identifying American Indians in State service. Their status as a protected minority requires each state department to set goals for the employment of American Indians in affirmative action plans.

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

The following Table gives detailed information about the level of services provided to California Indians through State Employment Development Department facilities:

SELECTED INDIVIDUAL AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES PROVIDED AMERICAN INDIANS By The State of California For Fiscal Year 1974 thru 1980

SERVICE	Oct. 1979- b/ Sept. 1980	Oct. 1978- b/ Sept. 1979	Oct. 1977- Sept. 1978	Oct. 1976- Sept. 1977	July 1975- June 1976	July 1974- June 1975
TOTAL Individuals Placed	3,884	4,786	3,792	2,517	2,270	2,138
Nonagricultural	3,715	4,573	3,547	2,372	2,030	1,847
Over 3 days (4-150 days)	3,376	4,168	3,255	2,186	1,823	1,660
Over 150 days	2,576	3,201	2,290	1,235	1,032	1,035
3 days or less	551	669	482	295	310	288
Agricultural	257	343	345	224	307	354
Over 3 days (4-150 days)	218	300	294	183	261	311
Over 150 days	69	110	82	41	36	34
3 days or less	52	55	67	51	85	81
Total Individuals Referred						
To Jobs	8,030	9,107	7,479	4,395	3,593	3,720
Nonagricultural	7,803	8,840	6,851	3,992	3,209	3,254
Agricultural	INA	INA	628	403	384	466
Total Individuals For Whom Job Developments Contacts Were Made	1,343	1,192	755	351	315	393
Total Individual Placements As A Result Of Job Development	340	374	296	191	151	160
Total Individuals Enrolled In Training	163	168	113	123	92	274
Total Individuals Given Specified Tests	327	348	218	97	146	276
Total Individuals Counseled	565	538	349	184	169	198

a/ An individual is counted only once during a fiscal year for a particular cell regardless of the number of transactions reported; therefore, data are not additive. For example, during a fiscal year an individual may be placed in more than one nonagricultural job. He/she may be placed in a job lasting 3 days or less, and a job lasting over three days, and a job lasting over 150 days, but will only be counted once in total nonagricultural placements.

b/ Effective October 1, 1978, the American Indian characteristic definition was changed to American Indian and Alaskan Native.

INA information not available.

SOURCE: ESAPS Tables 03, 04 and 05.

Employment Data and Research
December 31, 1980

Department records for the period October, 1979, through September, 1980, indicate that a total of 312,506 persons, or just under 45%, were placed out of 698,895 who were referred to jobs. The record for placement of American Indians compares favorably to that of the total client case load. Slightly over 48% (3884) of the 8030 Indians referred for jobs were placed.

For information about the location of your nearest Employment Office, consult your local telephone directory or contact:

Employment Development Department
Office of Information
800 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, CA 95814
Telephone: 916-445-1952

COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT
AND TRAINING ACT (CETA) PROGRAMS

The State of California Employment and Training Advisory Office assists the Governor's CETA Council in administering programs to encourage the development and expansion of job training opportunities for economically disadvantaged persons. The CETA program provides special funds under Section 302 of Title III of the Act to address the problems of those who suffer a particular disadvantage in the labor market. Of \$800 million in CETA funds allocated to California, about \$15 million is administered by the State under Title III. Section 302 money goes directly to special groups.

California Indians participate in the 302 program through the Association of Indian Manpower Programs, Inc. The following persons, all members of the Association's Board of Directors, may be contacted at the address given for additional information:

Association of Indian Manpower
Programs, Inc.
Board of Directors

Lorenda T. Peters
California Indian Manpower Consortium
4441 Auburn Boulevard, Suite J
Sacramento, CA 95841
(916) 488-5377

Jessie Roybal
Candelaria American Indian Council, Inc.
522 North A Street
Oxnard, CA 93030
(805) 486-3528

Thomas Eaglestaff
Consortium of United Indian Nations
1404 Franklin Street, Suite 420
Oakland, CA 94612
(415) 763-3410

John O. King
Fresno American Indian Council, Inc.
5150 North Sixth Street, Suite 162
Fresno, CA 93710
(209) 222-7741

Randy Edmonds
Indian Human Resource Center
2223 El Cajon Boulevard No. 227
San Diego, CA 92104
(714) 297-0866

Howard Yackus
Orange County Indian
Center Inc.
12511 Brookhurst Street, No. 1
Garden Grove, CA 92640
(714) 530-0221

Martin Cantu
Sacramento Indian Center Inc.
1912 F Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 448-3988

Harry Carson Frye
San Bernardino Indian
Center Inc.
800 North F Street
San Bernardino, CA 92401
(714) 889-8516

Association of Indian Manpower Programs, Inc., Board of Directors
(continued)

Reggie Davis
Hoopa Manpower Program
P.O. Box 815
Hoopa, CA 95546
(916) 625-4289

George Bostwick
Indian Centers, Incorporated
1111 W. Washington Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90015
(213) 747-9521

Mary Jane Sylvia
Indian Center of San Jose
3485 East Hills Drive
San Jose, CA 95127
(408) 259-4264

Bill Risling
Tri-County Indian Development
Council, Inc.
324 F Street
Eureka, CA 95501
(707) 445-8451

Anita Silva
YA-KA-AMA
6215 Eastside Road
Healdsburg, CA 95448
(707) 887-1541

**CALIFORNIA WORKSITE EDUCATION AND
TRAINING ACT**

The California Worksite Education and Training Act, signed into law by Governor Brown in 1979, created a program to provide on-the-job training and classroom instruction in specific job skills identified by the employers participating in the program. The Hoopa Valley Water District, serving the Hoopa Indian Reservation in Humboldt County, is one of over 50 employers involved in the program. A CWETA grant of \$28,648 will be combined with CETA funding of \$34,869 to provide a training project that will result in the hiring of eight Native Americans by the Hoopa Valley Water District. Combining 210 hours of classroom training and over 300 hours of worksite training for the participants, the project will place three Native Americans in supervisory or other above-entry-level positions with the water district. An additional five will be qualified and employed in entry-level positions. The entire training program will be completed by April, 1981.

Another CWETA grant of \$49,453, along with \$116,373 in CETA and other funds, is being used to qualify eleven Native American Nurses Aides as Licensed Vocational Nurses. Cerro Coso Community College will offer 450 hours of classroom instruction and each of the eleven trainees will also complete over a thousand hours of worksite training in four different Inyo County medical facilities where they will be employed as LVNs. Training will be completed by the end of 1981.

For additional information, contact:

CETA Advisory Office
800 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, CA 95814
Telephone: 916-323-3801

CALIFORNIA CONSERVATION CORPS

The California Conservation Corps was established in 1976 to further development and maintenance of the natural resources and environment of the state while providing young men and women of California with meaningful employment experience and training. The Corps expects to employ 1,480 young people in the 1980-81 fiscal year at the minimum wage.

During the 1980 calendar year, the Corps maintained an average of 1.9% Indians as members. At one point, on November 30, there were 47 Indian Corpsmembers equaling 2.6% of the total.

Since the beginning of operations in 1976, the Corps has provided a variety of services to benefit Indians and their environment. In 1978, projects included researching, planning, and constructing a Chumash Indian House, and a traditional Navajo hogan. That year Corpsmembers also developed a nature trail area, a small out-door amphitheater and a picnic area on the San Pasqual Reservation in San Diego. They also prepared planting beds and improved an area for an ethnobotanic garden at the Malki Museum on the Morongo Indian Reservation. Other work at the Museum included the repair and renovation of existing park benches and the construction of new ones.

Additional 1978 activities included firebreak construction, brush clearing, and planting seedlings on Indian owned lands.

More recent projects resulted in the planting of perennial grasses at Indian Grinding Rock State Historical Park and stripping bark from cedar logs for use as exterior siding for the Cultural Center there.

For more information, contact:

California Conservation Corps
1530 Capitol Avenue
Sacramento, CA 95814
Telephone: 916-322-6790

OFFICE OF SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

In 1977, Governor Brown issued an Executive Order establishing the Office of Business Development. Later that year he signed the Holmdahl-Lockyer-Rains Economic Development Act of 1977 "changing the status of that office to the Department of Economic and Business Development." That department provides a variety of support services to the business community, including development loans and loan guarantees.

AB 1050 (Mori) was enacted in 1978 to establish the Office of Small Business Development within the Department of Economic and Business Development. Small businesses, or individuals wishing to establish such businesses, are offered loans, management assistance, business education, and other kinds of support designed to encourage small business entrepreneurs. No Native Americans had applied for such assistance as of November 1, 1980, but they are encouraged to do so.

Small business loans are administered through two regional corporations:

California Regional Urban Development Corp.
369 Hayes Street
San Francisco, CA 94112
(415) 552-8400

Pacific Coast Regional Urban Development Corp.
1930 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 414
Los Angeles, CA 90057
(213) 484-2900

An important tool for business development, for which Indian tribes are specifically eligible, is a cooperative funding assistance program authorized under Title III, Section 304, of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. Commonly called the 304 Loan Program, it was implemented in September, 1979, and represents a joint effort by the U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) and the California Office of Small Business Development to create new permanent jobs in the private sector.

The loans are used to encourage expansion or development of new private industry facilities in areas suffering high unemployment and/or low-family income. Loans must be for at least \$100,000, but not more than \$350,000. Certain projects are ineligible for funding under the program. Criteria for eligibility were established to prevent loans for projects that would create unfair competition with already established private industry; projects of a speculative nature; projects involving gambling and/or liquor sales; communications media projects; and projects that will increase the production of goods and services in an area where there is already sufficient capacity to meet the needs.

Details about eligibility and application procedures can be obtained
from:

Office of Small Business Development
P.O. Box 1499
Sacramento, CA 95305

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OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES (CSOEO)
COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION
CALIFORNIA INDIAN MANAGEMENT TRAINING PROGRAMS

Since June, 1979, this office has been conducting workshops and on-site training for Indian organizations to improve the ability of their members to effectively manage tribal affairs. This three-year program has been partially funded by a federal grant under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA). For the current year an IPA grant of \$26,541 will be combined with California OEO funds amounting to \$28,894.20. Workshops will be provided to approximately 45 participants from 15 tribal governments in Inyo, Fresno, Mono, Tulare, Tuolumne, Kings, Calaveras, Amador, and Eldorado Counties.

During the past two years the program served Humboldt, Mendocino, Sonoma, Lake Shasta, Plumas, Butte, and Glenn Counties. CSOEO hopes to obtain fourth year funding to take the program to Tribal governments in Southern California and to develop an Indian Unit responsible for the training needs of Indian programs in the State.

For additional information, contact:

Jack Myers
CSOEO
555 Capitol Mall, Room 325
Sacramento, CA 95814
Telephone: 916-322-2940

CAL-OMBE

The California Office of Minority Business Enterprise, a part of the State Department of General Services, was established to expand opportunities for ethnic minority and women-owned businesses wishing to contract with the state. Although CAL-OMBE doesn't run any special program for Native Americans, it does coordinate seminars designed to reach out to them. The office also publishes a newsletter which can be obtained from:

CAL-OMBE Business Enterprise
Room 205
1823 14th Street
Sacramento, California 95814.

STATE RESOURCES AGENCY

Natural salmon production in the Klamath-Trinity watershed has declined dramatically in recent years. Native Americans in the area have been involved in controversies relating to Indian fishing rights and the tribal organization of Yurok and Hupa Indians on the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation. For a time, neither federal, state, or local Indian organizations exercised sufficient control of fishery resources in the area to maintain a level of salmon and steelhead production necessary to meet the economic and recreational needs of the area.

A task force to guide salmon restoration efforts in the Klamath-Trinity watershed includes representatives from:

- California Department of Fish and Game
- California Department of Water Resources
- State Water Resources Control Board
- Trinity County Board of Supervisors
- Humboldt County Board of supervisors
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Marine Fisheries Service
- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Bureau of Land Management
- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Hoopa Valley Tribes
- U.S. Soil Conservation Service

To facilitate greater coordination among all the government agencies and the Indians involved in salmon restoration efforts, the State Resources Agency hired a Native American Coordinator and entered an agreement with the California Employment and Training (CETA) Office to provide technical assistance to Indians and increase their participation in government-sponsored salmon restoration programs. It was hoped that a multi-tribal organization could be developed to enable Native Americans to capitalize on the economic development and employment potential in such programs.

According to a report from the Klamath-Trinity Salmon Restoration Project Coordinator, Dennis R. Hoptowit, dated September, 1980, the program led to employment of Hupa, Yurok and Karok Indians in the construction of rearing ponds. Eligible Indians were also included in the California Conservation Corps efforts which helped with a stream clearance program. Although the employment opportunities for Indians in the total salmon restoration program have been minimal, and mostly short-term, restoration of the salmon resource can stimulate other economic development opportunities for Indians and others in the area.

The biggest obstacle to full participation in those economic development benefits has been the litigation involving efforts to establish an effective tribal government for the entire Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation. The Yuroks and the Hupas have not been able to develop a tribal fishery management plan. In the absence of an organized tribe, the Yuroks in the lower Klamath River area have been unable to obtain government funds and programs available to federally- recognized tribes. If an effective tribal government is organized for the entire Hoopa Valley Reservation (according to the Project Coordinator's report) "the government would be able to license a limited number of tribal fishers to fish for the tribes; operate a plan to process the salmon harvested by the tribal fishers; and market the processed salmon."

According to Paul Jensen, Chief of the Anadromous Fisheries Branch, Department of Fish and Game: "There is a legal obstacle, in that state law prohibits sale of fish taken from the Klamath River. Given reasonable catch limits, there are no biological reasons that fish cannot be sold, but there are social problems in reversing the existing law."

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) does not have any programs designed to meet the special needs of Native Americans. It does, however, run a Direct Marketing Program for the purpose of helping farmers bring their products directly to the consumers. This direct marketing approach allows producers to get a higher profit for their efforts, while offering customers prices lower than would otherwise be available. Through this program, which was first established in 1976, the small grower has a better chance for economic survival.

Non-profit organizations can obtain financial assistance to establish certified farmers' markets in low-income inner city areas through the CDFA's Direct Marketing Program. Certified farmers' markets provide fresh produce at reasonable prices in a relaxed, informal social atmosphere. Sometimes the markets put on special demonstrations, feasts, and events designed to make the shopping experience not only economical, but also interesting and enjoyable.

Information on how individuals or non-profit organizations can participate in the CDFA's Direct Marketing Program is available by writing to:

Department of Food and Agriculture
Division of Marketing Services
Direct Marketing Program
1120 N Street
Sacramento, California 95814.
Telephone: 916-445-5294

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

California Indians are the first in the nation to have community control of their own clinics. As a result of SB 52 (Moscone) which Governor Brown signed into law in 1975, Urban Indian Clinics can contract with the State to provide direct health care, and rural Indians can upgrade the Rural Indian Clinics. Contracts to 24 Indian Clinics (eight urban and sixteen rural) were processed for FY 1979-80. Local assistance money provided by the State totaled \$2,445,073.

In 1973, urban Indians formed their own health organization, The California Urban Indian Health Council, Inc. (CUIHC). The Council sought federal money from the U.S. Public Health Agency's Indian Health Services. Most of the CUIHC clients were Indians from other states who had been relocated by the Federal Government to larger cities from reservations when they were unable to find employment on those reservations or in their local areas. These Indians had been "trained" by the federal government in various trades, relocated to California cities, and left with no further government assistance.

Because of the special relationships between tribes and the Federal government, Urban Indian Public Health money can be provided to Urban Indian Health Clinics only for "outreach and referral" services. However, the federal government provided Title IV funding for one year (FY 1979-80) to enable all Urban Indian Clinics to initiate a medical/dental component providing direct services or contractual services. A list of those clinics follows:

(C.U.I.H.C)

CALIFORNIA URBAN INDIAN HEALTH COUNCIL, INC.
Ms. Gloria Kelilaa, Acting Executive Director
1615 Broadway, Suite 210
Oakland, CA 94612 (415) 763-3430

Ms. Joanne Freeman, Acting Director
AMERICAN INDIAN FREE CLINIC, INC.
1330 South Long Beach Boulevard
Compton, CA 90221
(213) 537-0103

Mr. Dan Andrade, Director
SAN DIEGO AMERICAN INDIAN HEALTH CENTER
2561 First Avenue
San Diego, CA 92103
(714) 234-2158

Ms. Helen Daniels, Director
FRESNO URBAN INDIAN DENTAL AND
HEALTH SERVICES, INC.
1279 North Wishon Street
Fresno, CA 93728
(209) 268-7037 or 268-7030

Ms. Sharon Buckley, Director
INDIAN FREE CLINIC
7300 South Santa Fe Avenue
Huntington Park, CA 90255
(213) 587-8164

Ms. Ann Poitras, Director
SACRAMENTO URBAN INDIAN
HEALTH PROJECT
2600 Capitol Avenue, Suite 409
Sacramento, CA 95816
(916) 441-0918

Mr. Ed Olivas, Director
SANTA BARBARA URBAN INDIAN
HEALTH PROJECT
614 North Milpas Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93103
(805) 962-5264

Ms. Margaret Pasquin, Director
INDIAN HEALTH CENTER OF
SANTA CLARA VALLEY, INC.
3485 East Hills Drive
San Jose, CA 95127
(408) 259-5366

Mr. David Byington, Director
URBAN INDIAN HEALTH BOARD, INC.
56 Julian Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94103
(415) 621-8051

The Rural Indian Health Board was formed in 1970 to direct plans for programs that would address the needs of Native Americans in California's rural areas. Health services to those Indians had steadily deteriorated since the early 1950's when the federal government ceased to take responsibility for California Indian health programs. Of the sixteen rural clinics now operating in the State, thirteen are providing medical services (either direct or contracted). All clinics have dental programs. A list of the Rural Health Clinics follows:

(C.R.I.H.B.)

CALIFORNIA RURAL INDIAN HEALTH BOARD, INC.
Mr. Perry Raglin, Executive Director
2020 Hurley Way, Suite 155
Sacramento, CA 95825 (916) 929-9761

Ms. Janet Rogers, Director
AUBURN INDIAN HEALTH
11526 "C" Avenue
Auburn, CA 95603
(916) 885-3757

Mrs. Adelaide Presley, Director
RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO INDIAN
HEALTH PROJECT
11555-1/2 Potrero Road
Banning, CA 92220
(714) 849-4761

Mr. Gaylen Lee, Director
CENTRAL VALLEY INDIAN HEALTH PROJECT
20 North Dewitt, Suite 8
Clovis, CA 93612
(209) 299-2578 or 298-7501

Ms. Kathy Morgan, Director
ROUND VALLEY INDIAN HEALTH CENTER
P.O. Box 247
Covelo, CA 95428
(707) 983-6181 or 982-1682

Mr. Roy Garlit, Director
CLEARLAKE INDIAN HEALTH, INC.
175 Park Street
Lakeport, CA 95453
(707) 263-6460

Ms. Joyce Wadsworth, Acting Director
SHASTA-TRINITY-SISKIYOU RURAL INDIAN
HEALTH PROJECT
2232 North Street
Anderson, CA 96007
(916) 365-0125

Mr. Peter Maston, Director
HUPA HEALTH ASSOCIATION, INC.
P.O. Box 1288
Hoopa, CA 95546
(916) 625-4261

Ms. Beverly Rodriguez, Director
SONOMA COUNTY INDIAN HEALTH PROJECT
P.O. Box 11126
Santa Rosa, CA 95401
(707) 544-4056

Mr. Dennis Magee, Director
INDIAN HEALTH COUNCIL
P.O. Box 406
Pauma Valley, CA 92061
(714) 749-1552

Mr. Andy Anderson, Director
TOIYABE INDIAN HEALTH PROJECT
P.O. Box 1296
Bishop, CA 93514
(714) 873-8461

Mr. Patrick Rennick, Interim Director
MENDOCINO COUNTY INDIAN HEALTH BOARD, INC.
108 West Clay Street
Ukiah, CA 95482
(707) 462-0535

Mr. Gerald Kane, Director
NORTHERN VALLEY INDIAN HEALTH PROJECT
2858 B Olive Highway
Oroville, CA 95965
(916) 534-8440

Mr. Hossein Salaami, Director
PI-MA-PA INDIAN HEALTH CONSORTIUM
Drawer E
Susanville, CA 96130
(916) 257-6912

Ms. Crispina Sierra, Director
TULE RIVER INDIAN HEALTH PROJECT
P.O. Box 768
Porterville, CA 93258
(209) 784-2316

Mr. Sonny Hendricks, Director
TUOLUMNE RURAL INDIAN HEALTH PROJECT
P.O. Box 577
Tuolumne, CA 95379
(209) 928-4277

Mr. Jerry Simone, Director
UNITED INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES, INC.
P.O. Drawer 0
Trinidad, CA 95570
(707) 677-3693

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DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOL AND
DRUG PROGRAMS (ADP)

This department reported in 1980 that the alcohol problems American Indians have suffered for many years are increasing. At the same time, the abuse of other drugs--especially marijuana, PCP, and inhalants--is also increasing, particularly among young Indians. A nationwide study of drinking practices among young people shows that Indian youths--both male and female--have the highest drinking rate of any ethnic/racial group.

Mortality, birth, and crime statistics are commonly used indicators of alcohol problems. California Indians are experiencing these alcohol related symptoms to a lesser degree than Indians in other states, but the rate of alcohol abuse among Indians in this State is as high as the rate among Indians nationwide.

Like all members of the general public, American Indians may receive alcohol and drug services from either public or private sources. In programs funded through ADP, the percentage of Indians admitted for drug problems is about the same as that for the general population. However, the percentage of Indians admitted to ADP alcohol services programs is from two to four times that of the general population.

State and federal funds are made available to counties through ADP for alcohol and drug services. American Indians have equal opportunity to participate in local planning for these community based programs. Each county determines its own priorities for level and targeting of services.

American Indians are also eligible to receive services provided by the 27 Indian Health Services (IHS) units in California and the NIAAA Project Grant Indian alcohol services. IHS units are funded by about \$11 million in federal funds and \$2.5 million in State funds. Their operations are directed by Indians.

Originally there were 19 NIAAA Project Grant Indian alcohol services facilities in California. They were funded for the first six years through NIAAA. At the end of that time, if they are successful, funding and oversight responsibility for them is transferred to IHS. Ten of the original 19 have already been transferred. Three more are scheduled for transfer by March, 1981. Eventually, IHS units will have responsibility for all of these activities.

Programs specifically designed to address the drug abuse needs of American Indians in California are very limited. Frequently Indians with drug problems are also involved in alcohol abuse.

The recovery rate for Indians in drug and alcohol abuse programs is not nearly as favorable as the rate for other ethnic groups. ADP has identified several things that need to be done to improve that recovery rate. Of primary importance is the recognition that counseling and treatment techniques that have proved to be successful for other ethnic groups are

sometimes counter-productive when working with American Indians. ADP seeks to improve the training for counselors to overcome this problem.

The California Urban Indian Health Council in Oakland received a grant of \$29,898 for 1981 to provide technical assistance to alcohol service providers wishing to improve services to American Indians. It was awarded for an innovative alcohol program technique or service which has potential for enhancing the alcohol recovery process for American Indians. For more information, contact the Urban Indian Health Council at 1615 Broadway, Suite 210, Oakland, CA 94612.

The Planning, Evaluation, and Research Division of ADP has two reports available: "Alcohol Services for American Indians in California," and "The Drug Abuse Services Needs of American Indians in California." For copies, contact:

Department of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs
111 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, CA 95814
Telephone: 916-323-2058

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION

The Department of Rehabilitation provides vocational rehabilitation services for individuals with physical and/or mental disabilities. Services include diagnostic and related services, counseling, physical restoration, rehabilitation training, placement, etc.

Services are provided on an individual basis by rehabilitation counselors and/or career ladder counseling employees. Each person receives the services needed on a prescription basis.

In 1974 the Department of Rehabilitation was unable to identify in department records the ethnic background of clients served. Since that time, the Department's Program Evaluation and Statistics Section has devised a method of determining what percentage of clients accepted for vocational rehabilitation services represents a particular ethnic group.

In 1978, a California Disability Survey revealed that 1.6% of Californians between the ages of 16 and 64 with work or housework disabilities were American Indians. Since September 1979, only 0.4% of the client caseload has consisted of disabled California Indians.

For the period from July 1 to September 30, 1980, district reports reflected the statistics shown on the next page.

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District	Native American Disabled Pop. 16-64	Clients
TOTAL STATEWIDE	1.6	0.4
Santa Rosa	1.0	1.2
Chico	5.3	0.9
Sacramento	2.4	0.4
Stockton	4.2	1.5
Pleasant Hill	3.0	0.7
Oakland	0.6	0.1
San Francisco	2.8	0.5
Redwood City	2.2	0.6
San Jose	1.3	0.4
San Bernardino	0.9	0.7
Riverside	2.1	0.5
Pasadena	a/	0.5
Covina	1.0	0.3
L.A. Central	1.5	0.3
Norwalk	3.4	0.3
East Los Angeles ^{1/}	a/	0.4
L.A. Mid-Cities	0.3	0.2
Fresno	2.1	0.6
Salinas	0.8	0.2
Bakersfield	2.4	0.2
Santa Barbara	1.2	0.1
San Diego	1.6	0.4
Van Nuys	0.4	0.1
Inglewood	0.9	0.4
Long Beach	1.3	0.5
Anaheim	1.2	0.2

1/ About 40 percent of East Los Angeles District's client come from outside the district's boundaries.

a/ Less than .09 percent.

THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

The Department has responsibilities under the Federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978. This act is designed to protect Indian Children from arbitrary removal from their families and tribal affiliations by establishing procedures to insure that measures to prevent the breakup of Indian families are followed in child custody proceedings. The overall intent is to assure protection for the unique values of Indian culture and promote the stability and security of Indian families.

Native Americans are eligible for the categorical programs operated by the Department, including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Social Service (Title XX), Food Stamp and other programs. The following chart reflects the participation of Native American persons in AFDC and Social Service Programs from 1975 to October 1980:

	1975-1980*	
	AFDC	<u>SOCIAL SERVICES</u>
1975	8501	1832
1976	8228	1380
1977	9041	1910
1978	9196	1772
1979	11051	1842
1980	11153	1761

* Some data reflect incomplete reporting from various counties. 1980 figures reflect April 1980, all others reflect October of the year.

The following chart represents the dollar estimate of expenditures for Native Americans in AFDC, Family Group, and Unemployed parent programs (AFDC-FG/U); Social Security Income/State Supplemental Program, providing assistance to the aged, blind and disabled (SSI/SSP), and boarding Homes and Institutions (BHI) which provides assistance to children in need of foster or other related care.

Dollar Estimate of Cash Grants to Native Americans in California for 1980*:

AFDC FG/U	SSI/SSP	BHI	Total
\$18,105,367	\$15,867,552	\$2,625,984	\$36,598,903

* These estimates are gross, assuming that SSI/SSP participation reflects participation rate identical to AFDC. Information for prior years is not currently available.

Special provisions have been made for excluding federal settlements under PL90-507 to determine eligibility for the above programs.

DEPARTMENT OF AGING

There are thirty-three planning and service areas through which the department provides assistance to eligible elderly people. Services include administering approximately \$65 million in federal funds for special grant programs under the Older American Act. The department provides consulting and management services to help local communities implement service programs, and acts as an information center and clearinghouse for the coordination of planning and advocacy efforts on behalf of the aging.

Aging American Indians, in addition to all the services routinely provided by the department, are served through nine specific programs designed especially to address their needs. The Inter-Tribal Council of California was granted \$8,643 this fiscal year to bring coordinated senior services to members of the Santa Rosa, Pechanga, Cahuilla, Luisano, and Seranno Tribes. Another \$861,044 was allocated to the Council to provide meals and nutrition education to older tribal and land based Indians. The Department of Aging also assists ITCC with a similar nutrition program through the Mendocino/Lake Senior Nutrition Project serving Yubi, Pomo, Wailaki, Winton, and land-based Indians.

The Orange County Indian Center for Senior Citizens received \$16,960 to perform a needs assessment and provide services to land-based urban Indians.

Another nutrition program grant of \$59,323 was awarded to the Southern California Tribal Chairman's Association, Inc., to serve land-based Indians in the San Diego area.

The Hupa Health Association targets 80% of its \$64,521 grant for land-based Indians and offers a senior citizens nutrition and volunteer services program.

With a grant of \$28,815, the Humboldt Senior Citizens Council offers a nutrition program to the Korok Tulee Tribe elders. A similar program is available for American Indians in Needles through the San Bernardino county Office on Aging. The amount of money available for the Needles program was unknown at the time of publication.

Also unknown as this is printed is the California allotment for direct grants to Indian Tribes under Title VI of the Older Americans Act. Regulations had not yet been published, according to Ken Swinford, Chief of the Planning and Policy Development Division. For more information contact:

Ken Swinford
918 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
Telephone: 916-322-6666

CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY

On the average, there are 35 to 40 youths of Native American heritage who are wards of the Youth Authority at any given time. A committee has been formed for the purpose of working closely with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to address the needs of American Indians in the Youth Authority system.

Wards are usually at the Youth Authority facilities for less than a year. During that time, officials try to provide Indian wards with appropriate craft and art programs, books, etc. The agency is attempting to set up a program so that the parents of American Indian wards can visit. Some problems have been encountered in dealing with getting certification from the BIA.

For information, contact:

Bob White
California Youth Authority
4241 Williamsborough Drive
Sacramento, CA 95823
Telephone: 916-322-8958

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING

With the enactment of Public Law 280 in 1953, responsibility for civil and criminal law enforcement on Indian reservations in California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, and Wisconsin was conferred by the federal government on those states. Assuming those responsibilities has been complicated by a number of problems and misunderstandings between Indian, federal, and state representatives.

To facilitate the process of implementing PL 280 in California, the Office of Criminal Justice Planning initiated an Indian Justice Program in 1978. A consulting firm was hired to prepare a handbook discussing PL 280 and possible ways to more effectively implement the law.

At a meeting in December, 1980, of California tribal members, and state and federal officials, the PL 280 Strategy Guide was given high priority and the Indian Justice Program was funded by the State through June, 1981. During those additional six months, the program will focus on drafting the Strategy Guide and seeking comments and the involvement of tribal members and law enforcement advisors.

Anyone wishing to be on the mailing list to receive copies of the draft for comment should contact:

Bill Bruguler
Indian Program Coordinator
Office of Criminal Justice Planning
7171 Bowling Drive
Sacramento, CA 95823
Telephone: 916-322-0147

In addition to the work on the Strategy Guide, successful application was made for federal funding of a demonstration program to set up a deputization program on the Fort Yuba Reservation. The federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) provided \$100,000 to the Quechan tribe to hire a consultant who will help ten participating reservations prepare model plans for criminal justice systems.

**CAL-VET LOAN PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS**

In 1979, SB 572 was introduced by Senator Barry Keene (D-San Rafael) and signed into law by Governor Brown. It amended the Military and Veterans Code to allow the assignment of leasehold interests, rather than fee titles, as security for Cal-Vet loans to Indians on reservations. Because title for such land is held in trust by the U.S. Government for tribes or individuals, it could not be transferred as security and, prior to the passage of SB 572, Cal-Vet loans could not be approved for veterans or National Guard members to buy or build homes on reservations. SB 572 corrected that inequity and Cal-Vet loans are now available to qualifying veterans or National Guard members for the purchase of homes on reservations.

For information contact:

Department of Veterans Affairs
Division of Farm and Home Purchases
1227 "O" Street, Room 200
Sacramento, CA 95814
Telephone: 916-445-2347

CALIFORNIA INDIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Since the Department of Housing and Community Development assumed responsibility for the California Indian Assistance Program in 1974, services to Native Americans have continued to expand and improve. Major accomplishments during that period include:

Seven more Indian Housing Authorities have been established with the assistance and approval of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, making a total of 13 now established.

HUD Office of Indian Programs and small cities Community Development Block Grants have been obtained for a total of \$9,000,000 to do Indian housing rehabilitation, install or repair water and sewage facilities, build community facilities, acquire land, and accomplish planning and economic development projects.

Two Indian Housing Assistance Centers are being established to help off-reservation Indians obtain better access to adequate and affordable housing in urban areas. One of them is doing business in the Los Angeles Indian Center.

The CIAP has been designated by the Intergovernmental Personnel Act Advisory Council as a training center, and regularly employs and trains (for a period of nine months) Indian interns in grantsmanship, project implementation, and administration. Those interns return with this knowledge to their sponsoring tribes to practice their newly acquired skills for a minimum term of one year.

A rehabilitation inspection service has been implemented to insure good construction and quality rehabilitation workmanship and provide tribes with accurate cost estimates on which to base bid evaluations. State building inspectors from HCD's Division of Codes and Standards provide detailed work write-ups for the projects.

CIAP staff has tracked legislation affecting Indian housing and community development.

The following pages include a fairly detailed description of CIAP activities and the address and telephone number to contact for further information.

CALIFORNIA INDIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
921 Tenth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 445-6000

The California Indian Assistance Program (CIAP) is part of the Community Affairs Division of the California Department of Housing and Community Development. Since 1971, it has been providing assistance to California Indian communities and, in special cases, directly to individuals. Originally, the CIAP operated within the Office of Planning and Research. Through an interagency agreement in 1974, it became a component of H & CD to provide development and management assistance to the California Indian community in accordance with the recommendations of the Rural State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs.

Usually, the type of assistance provided by the CIAP relates to a specific community development project. It is not a funding source but interacts with Federal and State agencies as an advocate to assist California Indians achieve their community development goals. The CIAP is involved mainly in rural areas assisting tribes, terminated tribes and Indian organizations in helping low income families upgrade their socio-economic status. It uses innovative ways to utilize existing resources to stimulate funding and coordination of statewide project activities.

CIAP's staff of Native American Affairs Coordinators can help Indian groups to assess their needs, identify government programs to meet those needs, plan and prepare applications for grants or loans, and implement funded projects and programs. Community housing surveys, preparation of bid documents, cost estimates, and inspection services are program functions which are utilized in CIAP projects. It does not participate in activities unrelated to community development.

Some of the programs with which the CIAP can provide assistance are listed below. Further information about them can be obtained from the CIAP or directly from the sponsoring agency.

HUD HOUSING PROGRAMS:

Each Indian Housing Authority (IHA) administers its own HUD rental or homeownership program. Usually, an Indian tribe leases tribal land to the IHA for a period of 25 years or more. To finance development costs, the IHA sells notes or bonds and HUD agrees to pay annual contributions to assure payment. These annual contributions are pledged as security enabling the notes or bonds to be sold at low interest rates. The IHA then uses HUD funds

to build houses which it rents or sells to eligible, low-income families or individuals.

Rental

The Annual Contribution contract for HUD rental projects is 40 years. Upon project completion, dwelling units are leased by the IHA to low-income families for not more than 25% of their adjusted monthly family income (including utilities.) If rental collections are not sufficient to pay the IHA's operating expenses under certain conditions, HUD may pay operating subsidies to insure the low-income character of the project. IHA's may improve their rental projects by participating in the Modernization Program.

Mutual Help

Each participating Indian family makes an initial contribution of \$1,500 in the form of land, cash, work, materials, or equipment toward the cost of the house. After construction, the home buyer occupies the unit under a lease-purchase contract and is obligated to make a monthly payment to the IHA, pay utility costs, and maintain the home. The monthly payment is not less than 15% or more than 25% of the adjusted monthly family income of the home buyer taking into account an allowance for utility costs. Amounts in excess of the IHA's fixed administrative costs are credited to the home buyers equity. The IHA will return title to the home buyer at the end of 25 years or sooner if a family has made correspondingly higher payments to pay off its equity. If a family has been unable to pay off its obligation in 25 years, the IHA may extend the lease until the family acquires title by meeting its obligation. Administrative charges are used by the IHA to maintain the housing in good repair and for administrative expenses.

Indian tribes can participate in this program in two ways. First, they may form their own IHA. This requires the approval of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and HUD, and is governed by representatives appointed by the participating tribes. It may take at least three years for a new IHA to be formed and obtain funds for new housing, but the delay and effort is generally well worthwhile. However, to save time, an Indian tribe may join one of the eleven existing IHAs in California. By doing this, the lead time for obtaining housing may be cut 18 months or more. The CIAP has previously assisted in the development of IHA's and continues to provide housing assistance in Indian areas. This includes coordination with the BIA Housing Improvement Program, Indian Health Service, and legislative efforts.

Community Development Block Grants (CDBGs)

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) makes direct grants to Indian tribes eligible for funding under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Public Law 93-638) or for federal revenue sharing funds. In addition, the State applies directly to HUD for CDBGs under the Small Cities program for the benefit of Indian and other communities not eligible for direct grants. Where the State obtains a Small Cities CDBG for an Indian community, it may contract with that community or some other capable Indian organization for the administration and implementation of the grant project. The actual work is let through a construction contract to a licensed general contractor after an approved bid

process. CDBG funds are available for a great number of community development purposes. The projects with which the CIAP has been involved include:

Housing rehabilitation,
Installation or repair of water systems,
Installation or repair of sewage systems,
Construction of community facilities,
Land acquisition,
Planning, and
Economic development

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS

The U.S. Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) has a number of programs which are available to benefit Indians. These include:

502 low interest loans for new housing, built either by a contractor or by the self-help method,
504 low interest loans (or grants for persons over 62 years) for housing rehabilitation, and
515 multi-family rental housing.

These programs are available on tribal, allotment and non-trust land, although FmHA has different requirements for each. Where a loan on trust land is involved, FmHA will generally take a leasehold security. The CIAP staff has been trained to provide packaging assistance to tribes and groups wishing to obtain or implement this program.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (EDA)

EDA provides funding for economic development planning for such projects as feasibility studies and market surveys, and for the implementation of economic development projects. Also, from time to time, special funding is available for such projects as Public Works and Drought Relief. The CIAP has participated in and can assist tribes seeking EDA funding.

OTHER ASSISTANCE

The California Indian Assistance Program is involved in other areas which may be of interest of assistance to Indians.

1. General Technical Assistance

The CIAP provides technical assistance to Indians for various community development-related issues and programs as the need arises. For example, non-recognized tribes can petition the BIA for recognition under the recently published Federal Acknowledgement regulations. Recognized tribes can acquire land and have it taken into trust. Indian veterans are eligible to obtain Cal-Vet loans from the State Department of Veterans Affairs. If Indians need assistance in problem solving areas where the CIAP cannot provide it, a referral is made to the appropriate local, state or federal agency.

Legislative Liaison

The CIAP analyzes and tracks legislation and regulations affecting Indian housing and community development.

Indian Housing Assistance Centers

The CIAP recently began establishing Indian Housing Assistance Centers (IHACs) to help off-reservation Indians in both rural and urban areas obtain better access to affordable, adequate housing. Two IHAC Offices provide referral and counseling services and plan to implement new housing and housing repair projects in Northern and Southern California. The IHAC program is still in the experimental stage and no funding is available at present.

Internships

The CIAP has been designated by the Intergovernmental Personnel Act Advisory Council as a training center. It regularly employs one or more interns under a number of different programs. Indian interns work as part of the CIAP and are trained in grantsmanship, project implementation, and administration. Upon program completion, they are returned to their local communities to implement their skills.

Inspection Services

The Division of Codes and Standards has assigned inspectors to provide building inspections for CIAP and tribal housing rehabilitation projects. In cases where State inspectors are used, housing units are brought to tribal codes and standards. Where tribal or local standards are non-existent, the Department has adopted a minimum property rehabilitation standard to be used with tribal approval to meet HUD requirements. In the case of off reservation Indian Housing Rehabilitation county codes apply. The program is intended to prevent shabby workmanship and provide tribes with accurate cost figures before they go out to bid. This effort has already saved tribes a lot of money.

For further information, please contact Jack Sanderson, CIAP Program Administrator, at (916) 445-6000.